

## Instructions

**ENTRANCES.**

LEWIS'S DRAMATIC COMPANY,  
(DIRECTRESS—MRS. G. B. W. LEWIS.)  
WILL PERFORM AT THE  
CITY HALL,  
THIS MONDAY EVENING,  
36th May, 1873,  
WHEN will be presented the Characteristic  
Sensational "Irish" Domestic Drama,  
"THE COLLEEN BAWN."  
OR,  
"THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN"  
founded on Gerald Griffin's Irish Story, "The  
Colleen Bawn."  
CHARACTERS.  
Ma Chute The Colleen  
Reads..... Miss JENNIE NYER.  
Father O'Connor (The Colleen Bawn)..... Mr. G. B. W. LEWIS.  
John O'Grady..... Mrs. TAYLOR.  
Michael..... Miss ROGER.  
Andrew O'Grady (Son of  
John O'Grady)..... Mr. G. H. LEONARD.  
Cyril Dill (College  
Friend to O'Grady)..... Mrs. BRYCE.  
O'More (a Magis-  
trate)..... Mr. MONTAGUE.  
Father Tom (a Priest)  
Priest of Garryowen)..... Mr. GEO. ANDERSON.  
O'Riordan (a petty-  
fogging Attorney)..... Mr. T. ANDREWS.  
Henry Mann (John O'Grady's  
hunchback servant)..... Mr. CHAS. HERBERT.  
Eileen O'Donnell (in  
love with Colleen  
Bawn)..... Mr. TAYLOR.  
Neddy..... Miss NELSON.  
Peasants—Soldiers,  
Act I.  
LAKE OF KILLARNEY. (MOONLIGHT.)  
THE SIGNAL LIGHT—GAP OF DUNLOE.  
COTTAGE ON MUCROSS HEAD.

THE OATH,  
Act II.

ORG. VERGIL.  
 COITAGE OF THE OLD COLLEGE BAWN.  
 "THE PRETTY GIRL MILKING THE COW."  
 MACGILLICUDDY'S REEKS.  
 THE O'DONOGHUE'S STABLES.  
 THE WATKIN CAFE.  
*Act III.*  
 THE HUT. CASTLE CHURCH.  
 THE CASTLE GARDENS. ILLUMINATED HALL.  
 AND  
 GARDEN IN CASTLE CRUTE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.....	
Private Boxes.....	\$12.00
Gallery & First-class Parquet Seats.....	3.00
Second-class ditto.....	2.00

The performances will take place on MON-  
 DAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY.

ON WEDNESDAY, ROBERTSON'S  
 "CAST 2."  
 OF SATURDAY THE PERSONALION DRAMA,  
 "THE OTCOLOR."

may be had, and also

Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s.  
822 Hongkong, 26th May, 1873.

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FOR SHANGHAI, HIOGO, AND  
YOKOHAMA.

THE British Steamer

"TEVIOT."

Will, Master, will be despatched as above on  
WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,  
Agents.

## CONNETT & CO. SELLING OFF

at

ENGLISH PRICES.

the whole of their STOCK, consisting of SILK  
TRIMMERY, MILLINERY, DRAPERY,  
CLOTHING, STATIONERY, PERFUMERY,  
ADDLERY, TOYS, UMBRELLAS, and a  
variety of other GOODS.

1m 830 Hongkong, 25th April, 1873.

KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS,  
ESSEN (GERMANY).  
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND  
JAPAN.  
E. FEIL,  
1671 Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)

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**Notices to Consignees.**

TEAMER TAVITO, FROM SINGAPORE  
AND LONDON.

CONSIGNERS of Goods by the above steamer  
are hereby requested to send Bills along-  
side and take immediate delivery of their Goods,  
Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed

contrary is given before

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,  
*Agents*  
821 Hongkong, 24th May, 1873.

THE STEAMER "NELUSKO," FROM  
LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named  
Steamer, expected here on or about the  
1st instant, are hereby informed that their  
goods will be discharged, landed, and stored at  
their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong  
and Godown Company (Limited).

Optional Cargo will be forwarded to Shang-  
hai, unless notice to the contrary is given within  
three hours after arrival.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,  
*Agents*  
at 790 Hongkong, 24th May, 1873.

S. S. PEIHO.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES;  
MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. INDUS,  
from London, with the  
above steamer, are hereby informed that their  
goods are being landed and stored at their

**TUESDAY, the 20**

ADDITIONAL CARGO will be forwarded to its destination, unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 10 A.M. TO-MORROW, the 15th inst.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

Goods remaining undclaimed after SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at noon, will be subject to sale at and landing charges.

C. BERTRAND, Principal Agent.

1879 Hongkong, 18th May, 1879.

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FROM SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British Steamer "CHINA," having arrived from above Ports, Consignees of all the cargo by her are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersigning, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer, will be at once landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from Calcutta and Penang are hereby informed that they will be required to sign a Bond for Contribution to General Average, before any Goods will be delivered.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.







(Continued from the 1st page)

Packets via San Francisco, will be as to  
viz:—

For a packet not exceeding 1 ounce	1
in weight.....	2
For a packet above 1 ounce not ex-	
ceeding 2 ounces.....	4
For a packet above 2 ounces not ex-	
ceeding 4 ounces.....	8

and eight cents for every additional four ounces.

These rates apply to Printed Circulars, Lists, Market Reports, and all printed matter other than Newspapers, as well as to Trade Patterns or Samples.

F. W. MITCHELL,  
Postmaster General

General Post Office,



## Extracts.

**SIERRAS.**  
Like fragments of an uncompleted world,  
From my bleak Ash, with its spray,  
To whom the path of life is curbed,  
In clouds, the broken lands gleam bold and gray.  
The mountain near San Francisco Bay,  
Forget the compass here, but surely find  
The ship the which, look up, then bravely  
The ship to above by snowy peaks that stand  
The stern and proud patrician fathers of the land.  
They stand, white stairs of heaven—stand,  
Of climbing, endless, and eternal white.  
They look upon the far and flaming fire,  
Upon the boundless plains, the broken height  
Of Klamath's battlements. The flight  
Of time is underneath the rugged downs.  
They seem to rush into the night,  
To light and unlose the stars. The flowers  
Of heaven fall about their brows in shining  
showers.  
They stand, a line of lifted snowy isles,  
High held above a basied and fumbled sea—  
A sea of wood in with a thousand miles,  
Where the pyramids of smoke, where man is free;  
White mountains of Hope, that yet shall be  
The mountains of malice and immortal song.  
The bearded prophets, simple-soled and strong,  
That fill the hills and dwell with song the  
heavenly through.  
Serenely satisfied, supremely white, lone—  
As God, they loom above cloud-banners  
fired.  
They look as cold as kings upon a throne;  
The mantling wings of night are crushed and  
curled.  
As feathers curl, the elements are hurled  
From off their bosoms, and are bidden go,  
Like evil spirits, to an under-world.  
They stretch from Cariboo to Mexico,  
A line of battlements in everlasting snow.  
—*Joachim Miller in April Overland.*

**SHRUGGING THE SHOULDERS.**  
We may now inquire why men in all parts  
of the world when they feel—whether or not  
they wish to show this feeling—that they  
cannot or will not do something, or will not  
resist anything if done by another, shrug  
their shoulders, at the same time often bend  
their heads, showing the ridges of the  
bones of their necks, and extended fingers,  
often throwing their heads a little to one side,  
raising their eyebrows and opening their  
mouths. These states of the mind are either  
simply passive, or showing a determination  
not to act. None of the above movements are  
of the least serious. The explanation  
lies, I cannot doubt, in the principle of  
consciousness. The principle here  
seems to come into play mainly as in the  
case of a dog, who, when feeling savage,  
puts himself in the proper attitude for  
attacking, and for making himself appear  
terrible to his enemy; but as soon as he feels  
affectionate, throws his whole body into a  
directly opposite attitude, though this is of  
no direct use to him. Let it be observed  
how an indignant man, who is passive, and  
not submit to some injury, holds his head  
erect, squares his shoulders, and expands his  
chest. He often clenches his fists, and puts  
one or both arms in the proper position for  
attack or defence, with the muscles of his  
limbs rigid. He frowns—that is, he con-  
tracts and lowers his brow—and, being  
determined, closes his mouth. The actions  
and attitude of a helpless man, on the other  
hand, in these respects, exactly the reverse.  
The helpless man unconsciously contracts  
the muscles of his forehead which are antagonistic  
to those that cause a frown, and thus raises  
his eyebrows; at the same time he relaxes  
the muscles about the mouth, so that the  
lower jaw drops. The antithesis is complete  
in every detail, not only in the movements of  
the features, but in the position of the limbs  
and in the attitude of the whole body. As  
the helpless or apologetic man often wishes  
to show his state of mind, he then acts in a  
conscious or demonstrative manner. In  
accordance with the fact that squaring the  
elbows and clenching the fists are gestures by  
no means universal with the men of all races,  
when they feel indignant, and are prepared  
to attack their enemy, so it appears that  
the helpless or apologetic man often wishes  
to show his state of mind, he then acts in a  
conscious or demonstrative manner. In  
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the helpless or apologetic man often wishes  
to show his state of mind, he then acts in a  
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**LYING AND TREACHEROUS MEMORIES.**  
Few memories are entirely truthful. We  
many of us find them faulty mainly to our  
own cost or inconvenience. We are sure we  
put a missing article where we did not put  
it, that we read a passage in the middle of  
a right-hand page when it turns out to be  
at the top of the left; the eye of memory has  
the most distinct recollection, and yet it is  
not true. The most interesting witnesses  
at a trial contradict each other because  
each is sure of what he neither saw nor  
heard exactly how he thinks he saw or heard  
it. Not only is willing to attach any mental  
point to these involuntary errors, through  
a certain steadiness of observation, and  
habitual holding self in check, and putting  
positiveness to the test, might have preserved  
us from it. Again, certain ideas, certain  
forms of expression slide into the memory  
unawares, and pass current for original  
thought, and betray people into involuntary  
plagiarism. We suspect that a great many  
persons assume to themselves a faculty of  
invention when they are only cheated by their  
memory introducing itself as an original  
conception, and performing its feats in dis-  
guise. Not many suffer under the reverse  
deception, of which Charles Lamb abuses  
himself when lamenting the strange fallacy  
through which everything he touched turned  
into a lie, relating how he once quoted  
two lines from a translation of Dante which  
Hagitt very greatly admired, and quoted in  
a book as proof of the stupendous power of  
the poet. But no such lines were to be  
found in the translations searched for the  
purpose; whereupon he adds, "I must have  
dreamed them, for I am quite sure I did not  
forget them knowingly. What a misfortune,"  
he plaintively concludes, "to have a lying  
memory!" On the other hand, a correct  
memory is the most necessary of all aids to  
the liar, as we are reminded by a hackneyed  
proverb; and it also prompts to lying in  
unprincipled hands. Wood tells a story of  
Hesky's, the Winchester boy who having  
neglected to write his verse exercise, planned  
for a minute or two over the shoulder of a  
more diligent school-fellow, and upon the  
master calling him up, said he had lost his  
paper, but if he might be allowed he would  
repeat what he had written, which he was per-  
mitted to do. The other boy called next, and  
showed the verses which Hesky had just  
repeated, and, being taken for the thief, was  
sorely whipped.

Next to the lying memory, and far more  
common, is the treacherous memory that  
fails at a pinch, hiding itself in darkness,  
leaving our cognizant of its existence but  
eluding our grasp. Nothing is more tantalizing  
than this state of mind. The man who  
feels that word or name flitting just  
out of his recollection is a misery to himself  
and to those who are very people have  
philosophy enough to give in; to reflect that  
what they search for in such restless  
persecution matters to nobody; for the time  
being they have lost part of themselves and  
worry after it.—*The Saturday Review.*

## QUEEN CATHERINE'S YOUTH.

In entering angel bread, in flapping odorous  
prayer, and leaning with her ladies, and in  
growing into her teens. At times she went with  
her dearest to the bull-ring, beat her pap-  
er-fan, and saw the horses go to death. At  
other times she watched the smoke curl up  
beneath her father's ledge. One day it darkened  
from a pile of burning books, next day she  
reddened from a pile of burning men. She  
learned the dread lesson of an inquisitor.  
She saw the chief Dominicans surrounded in  
the public street by guards who brushed the  
crowns aside, and seized offenders at his back  
and nod. Her youth was nurtured in the  
sentiment of a war of race and creed. In  
hall and tower she met the gaze of captive  
dames, who had yielded on a pledge of  
mercy, which her mother had not dared to  
break. She could not close her ears on tales  
of rape being burnt, and more being sold  
for slaves; for such events were called by  
those about her court the highest glory of  
her mother's reign.—*Mrs. Dixon's "History of  
Two Queens."*

## BAIDNESS IN DISGUISE.

The odium medium has never been want-  
ing in Scotland, where, indeed, one professor  
in the medical faculty of the University of  
Edinburgh is reported to have gone about  
for weeks with a bad leg, simply because he  
could not make up his mind to consult the  
only surgeon who was able and willing to  
operate for his disease—a fellow professor.  
Accordingly Edinburgh laughed heartily,  
and the professor, who had been another  
famous professor in the same faculty, down  
before him from near the North Bridge to  
where the Register House now stands. The  
cause told was simple, but, as reported, most  
irritating. The offending professor was  
lecturing to his class one morning, and hap-  
pened to say that baldness was no sign of  
age. "In fact, gentlemen," said the same  
professor, "it is no sign at all, nor the con-  
sequence of age, but a disease of the scalp."  
I was called in very early yesterday  
morning to see the wife of a distinguished  
colleague, a lady whose raven locks have  
long been the pride of roset and ball. It was  
early in the morning, and I caught the lady  
in deshabille, and, would you believe it, the  
raven locks were all faded, and the lady was  
as bald as the palm of my hand. The pro-  
fessor, not knowing who he was, but no sooner  
did he see the lady, than he recognized her as  
the wife of the professor who had been lecturing  
in the lecture hall, and he called to the professor  
who was called to see her yesterday morning.  
The professor, innocently enough, answered,  
"Oh, Mrs. Professor—!" This was  
enough, and so, before four-and-twenty hours  
went round, the story came to Professor A.,  
that Professor B. had said, in his class, that  
Mrs. Professor A. was bald. For two days  
he did not meet her, and when they did the  
offender was punished in the ignominious  
manner described.—*All the Year Round.*

## DYSPEPSIA.

In "Enigmas of Life," we read of the vast  
amount of personal misery which arises from  
dyspepsia. Perhaps this malady is answer-  
able, directly or indirectly, for more unhap-  
piness, and, goes more to lower the general  
tone and average of human enjoyment, than  
any other. We all of us know something of  
it, and we all of us know how it feels. We  
generally get the foundation in childhood, or in  
our first youth, by reckless and ignorant self-  
indulgence—debauch of parents and teachers,  
you will say, and what they could have  
checked in time, had they known and valued  
the laws of physiology. True; but we our-  
selves are, or have been or will be, those  
very parents and teachers. Then, do we not  
ourselves commit much the same follies as  
our children? When we eat, as we habitually  
do, more than is good for us; when we  
eat, as most of us do, what we know will  
disagree with us; when the pleasures of the  
palate tempt us to do more than satisfy our  
hunger or recruit our strength; when we  
drink alcohol, not because we need it, but  
because we like it; when we take a second  
course, not because a second is required, but  
because the first was very good; when smok-  
ing becomes a regular habit, instead of an  
occasional indulgence; in all these cases we  
are sowing seed for an inevitable harvest—  
we are diligently earning our wages and in-  
curring a recorded obligation. If only all  
wages were as well earned and all debts as  
certainly to be paid! When we sit lazily in  
our arm chair, under circumstances which  
indicate that we ought to be in active  
exercise; when we sit in close rooms, and a  
vitiated atmosphere instead of breathing the  
clear air of heaven; when we go on tolling  
and thinking long after our sensations warn  
us that we have expended the income and are  
drawing on the capital of our cerebral  
strength; whenever, in a word, we neglect  
the plain physiological laws which it is  
difficult not to follow whenever our attention  
is drawn to them; then we are laying the  
foundations of that functional disorder of the  
digestive organs which entails so certain and  
so sad a penalty. I am sceptical about  
stomachic ailments which a man has done  
nothing to deserve. I scarcely believe in any  
which either he or his progenitors have not  
worked hard to generate. I believe, more-  
over, that those who are few which, however  
induced originally, may not be cured or kept  
in bounds, even after mature age is reached,  
by sedulous care scientifically directed. We  
are most of us familiar with the case of  
Cornaro, who, awakening at forty years of  
age to the consciousness of a shattered con-  
stitution, yet, by sagacious observa-  
tion and incessant vigilance, to recover the  
tone of an outgoing and feeble stomach, and  
lived in laughing comfort to a green old age.

## LYING AND TREACHEROUS MEMORIES.

Next to the lying memory, and far more  
common, is the treacherous memory that  
fails at a pinch, hiding itself in darkness,  
leaving our cognizant of its existence but  
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out of his recollection is a misery to himself  
and to those who are very people have  
philosophy enough to give in; to reflect that  
what they search for in such restless  
persecution matters to nobody; for the time  
being they have lost part of themselves and  
worry after it.—*The Saturday Review.*

## Insurances.

## NOTICE.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, a Discount of 20  
per cent. on the current rates of Premiums  
will be allowed to all contributors.  
ROBERT S. WALKER & Co.,  
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,  
1112 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

## POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY

## LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

## LIMITED.

## CAPITAL—£500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agent for the above Corporation, is prepared  
to accept proposals for Life Assurances.  
For Rates of Premium, Forms of Proposals,  
or any other information, apply to  
CHAS. H. MORGAN, Agent,  
549 Hongkong, 8th April, 1873.

## THE LONDON ASSURANCE

## COMPANY.

## INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

## OF HIS MAJESTY GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

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## Insurances.

## NOTICE.

## PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

## INCORPORATED 1800.

## CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

## THE Undersigned, having been appointed

## Agents for the above Corporation, is prepared

## to accept proposals for Life Assurances.

## For Rates of Premium, Forms of Proposals,

## or any other information, apply to

## DOUGLAS LAFRAIK &amp; Co.,

## Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance

## Company, 1112 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

## FROM and after this date, a Discount of 20

## per cent. on the current rates of Premiums

## will be allowed to all contributors.

## ROBERT S. WALKER &amp; Co.,

## Agents, Royal Insurance Company,

## 1112 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

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to accept proposals for Life Assurances.  
For Rates of Premium, Forms of Proposals,  
or any other information, apply to  
CHAS. H. MORGAN, Agent,  
549 Hongkong, 8th April, 1873.

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## COMPANY.

## INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

## OF HIS MAJESTY GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

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## Insurances.

## NOTICE.

## OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE

## COMPANY, LONDON.

## INCORPORATED 1800.

## CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

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## DOUGLAS LAFRAIK &amp; Co.,